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still room for more in the first part even though it should be at the expense of some of the excellent half-tones in the second part.

Part II treats of the ore deposits in detail, taking up the metals one by one, beginning with the more common useful metals, as iron, copper, lead and zinc, followed by the precious metals, silver and gold, and closing with the lesser metals. The most important of these, iron and gold, are treated more fully than the others and it is here we find the greatest changes in the new edition. This portion consists largely of a well arranged and classified review of the best literature on each locality, all the more valuable to the investigator because specific references to the original sources of information are given, thus making it a handbook and manual of reference. Field studies and personal observations in many of the leading mining centers have enabled the author not only to present the most salient features, but to supplement this from his own notes.

The features of the new edition that show the most marked changes are as follows: (1) The Lake Superior iron district is completely revised to accord with the enormous developments which have taken place; (2) the part on limonite ores has been expanded; (3) the Butte district has a new description and maps based on the excellent folio of the United States Geological Survey; (4) the same is true of the Cripple Creek and other districts in Colorado; (5) the part on the gold deposits of the southeastern states has been rewritten and enlarged; (6) a description of the Canadian mining districts, which did not appear in former editions, has been added.

T. C. H.

The Fauna of the Chonopectus Sandstone at Burlington, Iowa. By STUART WELLER. Trans. St. Louis Acad. Science, Vol. X, No. 3, pp. 57–129. Plates I–IX. Feb. 1900.

In his series of Kinderhook faunal studies, of which the present paper is the second,[1] Mr. Weller is doing a much-needed work of revision. The rocks now classed as Kinderhook mark the border line between the Devonian and the Carboniferous over an important portion of the Mississippi valley. They were, by the earlier workers, referred at times to both periods, and there was much dispute as to their proper classification and correlation. Finally Meek and Worthen

[1] For first see Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., IX, No. 2., pp. 9–51.

proposed the term Kinderhook to cover the beds, and named the Burlington, Iowa, section for one of the three type sections. The best known collection of fossils from Burlington has been that belonging to the University of Michigan, and known commonly as the "White collection." Descriptions of the fossils in this have been published by C. A. White, C. A. White and R. P. Whitfield, and by A. Winchell, and these descriptions have been the ones principally used heretofore in studying Kinderhook species. The descriptions were, however, in many cases unsatisfactory, and were seriously limited in usefulness by the fact that many of the species were not figured. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the early doubts as to the age and divisions of the Kinderhook have not been altogether cleared away. Mr. Weller has made careful use of the original White and other collections, and has supplemented his data by notes and specimens taken at Burlington. He has found that the Kinderhook includes seven distinct faunal zones, and in the series of papers now being published he is describing and figuring the fossils from these individual zones. It proves that certain of them have strong Devonian affinities, while others are to be assigned to the Carboniferous. Much of the confusion has come from the failure to distinguish the individual bed from which the species were collected. In the case of the Chonopectus sandstone the brachiopods are, for the most part, strongly Carboniferous in aspect. The pelecypods, gasteropods, and cephalopods, are predominantly Devonian as is the larger number of the total of 81 species recognized. The author regards this, however, as a probable instance of the persistance into Carboniferous time of certain favored Devonian forms. The other view, that these are the earliest and initiatory Carboniferous forms appearing in time properly Devonian, is not, however, as yet, excluded.

As a whole the paper is one of wide interest and value, and will prove very suggestive and useful.

H. F. B.